Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866. NUMBER 28.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts for the Year Nearly $306,000,000.

Yearly Disbursements to the War, Navy and Interior Departments, $305,925,634.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS ON THE TARIFF BILL.

Duty on Railroad Iron Fixed at One Dollar Per Hundred.

STATEMENT CONCERNING ENGLISH COTTON IMPORTS.

FROM MEXICO.

BAGDAD EVACUATED BY THE IMPERIALISTS.

Probable Surrender of Matamoras to the Liberals.

THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

War Spirit of the Italian Government and People.

Church Revenues to be Applied to State Uses.

LAW EXEMPTING CLERGYMEN FROM MILITARY DUTY TO BE REPEALED.

The Enthusiasm for Garibaldi Undiminished.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 1.

TARIFF BILL.

The House made but little progress yesterday on the Tariff Bill; [illegible]

[illegible]

MEXICO.

Bagdad Evacuated by the Imperial Forces—The Liberals Occupy the Place—Value of the Convoy Captured by the Liberals—Probable Surrender of Matamoras by the Imperialists.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 30.—A close has arrived from Brownsville, bringing files of Matamoras and Brownsville papers to the 2d instant, being the first arrival since the battle of Camargo.

Bagdad was evacuated by the Imperial forces, and the Liberals had assumed the government of that place.

[illegible]

WAR IN EUROPE.

Spirit of the Italians—Church Revenues to be Applied to State Uses—The Law Exempting Clergymen from Military Duty to be Repealed—Garibaldi's Popularity Undiminished.

[illegible]

FROM MEMPHIS.

Inauguration of the Metropolitan Police System—Close of the Reign of Violence and Terror—Prospective Dull Fourth of July Observance.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, July 1.

[illegible]

FROM NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

Progress of Reconstruction in Mississippi.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS.—[illegible]

S. CLARENCE HUBBARD, Recorder, P. T.

MASONIC.—There will be a [illegible]

S. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

JULY 11th, 1866.

TRAVELLING AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

TO DENTISTS.

[illegible]

FOR BUFFALO.

[illegible]

A. E. SAMPLE, Pass. Agent.

Oranges and Lemons.

[illegible]

STANLEY & SMITH,

STORAGE.

[illegible]

JULY 11th, 1866.

THE ADVERTISER, A LAWYER BY PROFESSION,

[illegible]

An Experienced Bookkeeper

[illegible]

4th OF JULY.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.—I have removed my [illegible]

111 MONROE STREET.

[illegible]

"PLANT'S EXTRA" FLOUR,

(St. Louis.)

[illegible]

JULY 11th, 1866.

Every Saturday.

Contents of No. 27.

[illegible]

Books Recently Published.

[illegible]

TICKNOR & FIELDS,

Publishers, Boston.

WATCHES, WATCHES,

JULES JURGENSEN,

JAMES NARDIN

FINE CHRONOMETER

AND

LEVER WATCHES!

Just received direct a large invoice of beautiful Gold and Silver Watches from the celebrated Factory of Auguste Favre Brandt.

LOCLE SUISSE,

Made expressly for us, which we can sell full as low as before the war.

MATSON & HOES,

117 Lake street.

JULY 11th, 1866.

FIRE WORKS!

CHARLES MORRIS,

MANUFACTURES the most complete assortment of

FIRE WORKS

In the Western States.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS

FURNISHED.

Merchants, Hotels and Purchasers

[illegible]

The 4th! The 4th!

JULY!

AS THERE IS NO TIME TO LOSE

Remember CHARLES MORRIS,

MANUFACTURER,

149 South Water-st, 2d Story,

CHICAGO.

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS,

190 & 192 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.,

Manufacturers of

Richards' Power Corn Shellers,

HOMINY MILLS, ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSE MACHINERY.

RICHARDS IRON WORKS CHICAGO ILL.

OUR

Portable & Stationary Engines

[illegible]

PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

NICHOLS, DOOLITTLE, & MUNN,

DEALERS IN

RAILWAY SUPPLIES,

201 & 203 South Water st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CAST, TOOL,

SPRING AND MACHINE STEEL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO COAL CONSUMERS.

[illegible]

CRAGIN BROTHERS,

8X36 ZINC.

230 Lake Street.

JULY 11th, 1866.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

WOOL SACKS,

Made of Heavy Wool Bagging, in quantities to suit, for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG FACTORY

HART, AUSTIN & CO.

SHIRTS

[illegible]

DR. D. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE

WILL

BUILD UP THE SYSTEM,

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

AND

Excite the Absorbents to Healthy Action.

[illegible]

For Purifying the Blood,

[illegible]

For Scrofula, in all its forms,

[illegible]

For Skin Diseases,

[illegible]

Dysentery, Diarrhoea,

Cholera, Summer Complaint, all Bowel Affections, &c.,

ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

[illegible]

Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

[illegible]

Asiatic Cholera.

[illegible]

Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint.

[illegible]

JULY 11th, 1866.

REAL ESTATE!

[illegible]

S. S. HAYES.

WESTERN EXPRESS CO.,

BETWEEN

NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

FLAGS

OF SILK OR BUNTING

Constantly on hand and made to order by

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

205 and 207 South Water street.

NOTICE TO LABORING MEN.

300 ABLE BODIED MEN WANTED.

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

TOURIST TICKETS.

[illegible]

ESTABLISHED JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

STRAWBERRIES

[illegible]

WOOL SACKS AND WOOL TWINE

[illegible]

SCOTCH PIG IRON.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866.

THE THIRD PARTY.

The Copperhead press are thrown into an embarrassing dilemma by the Doolittle call for a National Convention. They cannot deny that the platform it lays down is theirs. Its principles are theirs. They are neither the platform nor principles of the Republican party. Not one in a hundred of those who voted for Lincoln and Johnson could vote for this platform. Every man who voted at his last election for McClellan or for Jeff. Davis endorses the platform. As the call is issued to those who maintain its principles, and to no others, it is issued substantially to Copperheads and ex-rebels only. It is issued two years in advance of the Presidential canvass, but it is issued to organize a party that will nominate Johnson. To accept it unqualifiedly would be to break up the Copperhead organization and surrender the control of its voters to Johnson, Seward, Doolittle and others who have for some time as always acted with the Republican party. It would bury out of sight the "Democratic" name, and the Seymours, Woods and Vallandighams of the Copperhead party. This the Copperhead party cannot stand. Knowing that they are a thousand fold stronger numerically than this "third party," whose loss the Republican party feels no more than the ox in the fable felt the loss of the fly, they naturally insist that the pebble should fall toward the planet and not the planet toward the pebble. They conclude that men who could abandon the Republican party to adopt Copperhead principles will not long refuse to come into the Copperhead organization. While the Copperheads are perfectly willing to thank Johnson, Seward, the New York *Times*, and Doolittle for their efforts to break up the Republican party, they do not intend that it shall militate against the unity of the Copperhead party.

But while this policy is an easy and natural one for them to adopt, it is not so easy to carry out. If they do not sustain the movement, advocate it and send delegates to its convention, it will fail. If they do, they are drawn into it.

In this dilemma the New York *World* advises Democrats not to send delegates to the convention, while the Chicago *Times* which at first took the same view, now backs its wheels and takes the opposite view. It says:

"The call is not addressed to Republicans or Democrats, as such, but to National Union men to assemble in convention to sustain principles which the Democracy cordially approve. [illegible]"

This accords with the position of the Democratic Senators Hendricks and Nesmith, who do not sign the call, but endorse and approve it. To sign the call would be to abandon the "Democratic" party. To endorse and approve it is merely to express the natural approval of a Copperhead at seeing Republicans trying to break up their party. Here we have, then, the "Democratic" position, at least at present. They will not vote with or for the new party, but will aid it in every way possible to break up and destroy the Republican party. Those who inaugurate the new movement do not expect "Democrats" to come to them, but they expect to go to the Democrats. But, like Benedict Arnold, they will blow up the fortress which they command, if they can do so in going out of it.

This "third party" movement is, therefore, a desperate lunge at the throat of the Republican party by certain of its members who owe all they are to its votes and principles. Verily they shall have their reward.

MR. WILSON'S WARNING.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, told the prohibitory tariff men some wholesome truths in the House on Friday. He said that their proposed bill would drive certain influential sections of the Union into free-trade. Mr. Wilson is not a free-trader. He came into the Republican party from the old protection Whig school. He is a man of rare sagacity and high principle. He knows, and every protectionist in Congress ought to know, that the bill now under consideration will convert more people to free trade in one fortnight than all the free trade leagues could do in twenty years. It is such a barefaced cheat that no man in the community, who has not a stock of goods on hand on the sale of which he expects to rob his neighbors of twenty to one hundred per cent of their value, can fail to see and denounce it. Those who have the bill in charge deserve the execration of all true Republicans for introducing such an element of discord into our ranks on the eve of an important election. If Andrew Johnson has a grain of political sagacity he will veto the bill, and set himself up as the champion of the people, defending them against extortion and robbery, and protecting the Treasury and the public credit against the enormous deficit which will be created by the sudden stoppage of revenue from customs. Will Congress expose themselves and the country to such a peril, and thus fritter away the work of the whole session? Both Doolittle and Cowan are old free-traders. They know how to use such a blunder as this to the best advantage for their new Copperhead party. Why then will Congress deliberately commit this blunder for their benefit?

The bill is going to pass the House. There is too much money behind it to admit of the remotest expectation or hope that it can be stopped there. Indeed, the House has already outrun the Committee of Ways and Means, by putting another dollar per ton on pig iron. But we appeal to the Senate to stop this bill and the evil consequences which will grow out of it, while there is yet time. We tell them that if they wish to preserve supremacy in this section of the Union, they must give us some ground to stand on. Robbing the overtaxed people of four hundred millions of dollars at one mouthful, and stopping $60,000,000 of the revenue of the Government by the same process, is a load which we do not wish to carry through the next campaign—a load which we will not carry, for we shall ask no fair opportunity to denounce it now or hereafter. It is vastly [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] platform of 1860. The only resolution in this platform relating to financial matters, directly or indirectly, is the tenth, [illegible] in the following words:

[illegible]

Now nobody will pretend that the proposed tariff bill is a "just system of taxation." It is a system to transfer money from one set of pockets to another set, without an equivalent. It is a flagrant violation of the Republican platform as well as of the rules of common morality and the principles of political economy. "After us the deluge," is the motto of those who are pushing the bill in Congress. "Let us get all the money the people have and we care not what happens afterward."

BROWNING.

Mr. O. H. Browning was appointed United States Senator in 1861 by Governor Yates. Prior to this time he had been employed in drawing every platform for the Republican party of Illinois, for the supposed gratification of old line Whigs. When the war broke out Mr. Browning suddenly became a tremendous radical. He was not satisfied with the measures of President Lincoln. The only man in public life who was going fast enough for him, was General Fremont, whose proclamation of emancipation in Missouri delighted Mr. Browning beyond measure. On his way to take his seat in the Senate in the fall of 1861, he deemed it worth while to stop in Chicago and give us a private lesson in radicalism. As this event in Mr. Browning's career was subsequently ventilated in Quincy without any agency of ours, we deem it not improper to recall it at this time. The Chicago TRIBUNE was not radical enough for Mr. Browning, and he wished to tell us so. We sat at the feet of this Gamaliel with pleasure and profit. We listened to the story of the brave things he was going to do in behalf of the colored man, and how he was going to render treason odious, how he was going for emancipation and confiscation, and all that, with equal delight and astonishment. What was our surprise to learn ere Congress had been in session two weeks, that Senator Browning had turned Conservative, and had joined the Crittenden Border State faction. He went on from bad to worse, voting against his party, sneering at the negroes, and obstructing the Republican policy as much as possible, until he lost every friend he ever had in his own party, without gaining a new one from any other party. He contributed largely to the defeat of the Republicans of Illinois in the campaign of 1862, and to the election of Richardson (straight Copperhead) as his own successor in the Senate.

Since Mr. Browning made his distinguished exit from public life, he has been engaged in prosecuting claims against the Government in Washington. It appears now that he has gone into partnership, or competition, with Mrs. Cobb, in the pardon business. It was announced, a few days since, that he had procured a pardon for the Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, and had not been arrested by Colonel Baker. It is now announced that he is a candidate for Secretary of the Interior, in place of Mr. Harlan. We have no doubt that he will be appointed. He is as like Andrew Johnson as one pea is like another. Both were born in slave States; both joined the most radical wing of the Union party; both set themselves up in the character of "Moses of the colored race"; both proclaimed their intention to "make treason odious"; and both became apostates to their party and their declared principles as soon as they got into power. The appointment of Mr. Browning would be one step toward making the Cabinet a unit of subserviency to Andrew Johnson and treachery to the Republican party. Hence we look upon his nomination as Secretary of the Interior as inevitable.

Mr. Browning figures as the second name attached to the call for a third party convention to renominate Andrew Johnson for the Presidency. He comes in between Doolittle and Cowan, and just a few names ahead of Hendricks and Nesmith. In securing his signature the new Copperhead party have added an element of powerful weakness to their ranks. Mr. Browning may have some strength in South Carolina, but he has none in Illinois.

TWO TUNNELS ACROSS THE RIVER.

The action of the Common Council in ordering the construction of a tunnel under the South Branch of the river at the crossing of Washington street, meets with the hearty approbation of the whole body of our citizens. A tunnel at Washington street will be a public blessing. The time it will save to teamsters and pedestrians in crossing the river will be of more value, each year, than the total cost of its construction. As the commerce of Chicago increases, the bridges have to be swung open oftener and kept open longer, each year. The enormous travel over them, and their constant swinging, speedily wears them out; so that some of them are out of repair or being rebuilt nearly all the time. There is no remedy for this growing evil but a tunnel under the river. The Washington street tunnel will relieve the Lake, Randolph and Madison street bridges, but especially the latter two, and enable the 10,000 vehicles and 50,000 persons who daily cross those bridges, to pass and repass the river without obstruction or loss of valuable time.

But all the arguments that can be adduced in favor of building a tunnel to connect the West and South Divisions of the city, hold equally good in behalf of a tunnel that will connect the North and South Divisions. The two works should be commenced together and completed at the earliest day practicable. Now that the West Side has secured the construction of a tunnel at the expense of the whole city, her Aldermen should vote to confer the same benefit on the people of the North Side. If the Council has not direct authority to appropriate the money for it, they can look to the Legislature with perfect confidence to legalize their action in making an appropriation for that purpose. It may be objected that our city taxes are very heavy already, which is true, but public necessity is a superior consideration. It is a fact that more money is lost each year to the tax payers for the want of a North Side tunnel, than would pay for it. A tunnel connecting the North and South Divisions will pay 100 per cent a year to the people, in saving of business time. Time is money in this city, and 200,000 go-ahead people cannot afford to lose an hour or half an hour each day, waiting for bridges to be closed. If the people of Chicago seriously dislike paying heavy taxes, they should not have located the city where they did, on low, wet ground, with a sluggish stream trisecting it. They should have located their city some place else, where the ground was high and dry, and where there was no river to cross or tunnel. But having made the selection of a town site where they did, there is no help for the expense of raising and grading the streets, and crossing the river by diving under it. Therefore let us have two tunnels commenced at the earliest possible day, for the benefit of the West, North and South Divisions.

THE GAS MONOPOLY.

We publish elsewhere a second communication on the subject of the Gas Monopoly. We concur fully in the opinion expressed by the writer that it is practicable and highly expedient for the city to [illegible]

[illegible] results. The cost of gas to the consumer would be reduced at least one-half, and what is still more important, would be kept within the bounds of law. The imperfect and unsatisfactory mode of measurement would also be obviated, as no one then would have any interest in false measurement.

To accomplish this sanitary reform an amendment of the City Charter will be necessary at the coming session of the Legislature. If the people wish to relieve themselves of this monopoly they can do it without the least difficulty by selecting candidates for the Legislature pledged to support such an amendment. No vested rights will be interfered with. The existing company can sell their works to the city if they choose. They are in the habit of answering complaints about the gas by telling the complainants that if they don't like it they can get better or cheaper gas where they choose. So we say, if they don't want to sell their works to the city they can sell them to anybody who will pay more for them.

The Copperhead Johnson papers are beginning to open their batteries of vilification upon General Grant. The Chicago *Times* leads off in the West, and the La Crosse *Democrat* follows suit in this style:

[illegible]

This personal attack upon the character of America's greatest General, is equally an [illegible]

[illegible] the return of the [illegible] serpents towards every man who aided in the subjugation of the rebellion and the destruction of slavery. And yet, the Copperhead rebels are pretending to be in love with the soldiers, and are fawning upon them and beslavering them at their County Conventions, in hopes of [illegible] a few into voting the Copperhead ticket.

RELIGIOUS SECESSION.

The Presbytery of Louisville have issued a formidable bull of nullification and secession, declaring void the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, so far as the Presbytery of Louisville is concerned, and call a conference of the friends of free constitutional (rebel) Presbyterianism, to be held in St. Louis on the 15th of August, 1866. The intention seems to be to accompany the Johnson political Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th, with a Johnson religious convention in St. Louis the day after. The point on which the Louisville Presbytery secedes, seems to be that the General Assembly in May last insisted, after the example of Congress, in excluding the Representatives of the Louisville Presbytery until the Assembly should have examined and decided upon the conduct of the said Presbytery during the rebellion.

The decoration of the rebel graves about Richmond, with flowers, by the rebel females of that city, on the 31st of May last, is made the occasion of a violent tirade against Northern soldiers, by the New York *Day Book*, a leading Copperhead organ which supports "Moses" and his policy:

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 30.

THE CHICAGO SLATE SMASHED.

A portion of the Chicago Slate was smashed yesterday by the President who has ascertained that the applicants for Federal offices there are playing a double game; that they talk Johnson to him and preach radicalism at home; that they are insincere in their professions of allegiance to his policy, and that they are using deceit in order to accomplish their schemes to get possession of the offices. Two or three candidates for positions there called upon the President yesterday to urge their appointment. He asked why it was that no Johnson club had been established in Chicago, saying that the party there, in favor of his policy, appeared to be exceedingly lukewarm. The only reply the applicants could make was that the executive patronage in that city was in the hands of the radicals, and that the Johnson organization could make no headway until they were removed, and themselves appointed, when they would form a nucleus around which they could rally the conservative element. Mr. Johnson, at the conclusion of the interview plainly intimated that he would not make any more appointments for Chicago until after the meeting of the so-called National Convention at Philadelphia on the 14th of August, and stated that he should then, probably, discover who his real and pretended friends were. These office-seekers were a good deal demoralized and chagrined at the result of their mission.

THE WHITE HOUSE TO JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

It was intimated to Judge Underwood recently from the White House, that if he granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Jeff. Davis' case, it would be respected by the military authorities; but the Judge respectfully declined, and refused to be made a cat's paw to draw a chestnut out of the fire. The Judge freely expresses the opinion that if the proper measures are taken by the Government Davis will be convicted on his trial next October.

TREASURER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of Treasurer Spinner, made out to-day, shows the amount of funds in the treasury cash vault to be $117,500,000 against $[illegible], last week.

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments during the fiscal year ending to-day, were as follows: War, $[illegible]; Navy, $[illegible]; Interior, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

THE ARMY BILL.

The report that the Military bills of the House and Senate were in the hands of a Conference Committee is untrue. Senator Wilson intends amending his bill in one or two particulars, when it will probably command the assent of the House.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have not yet reached any conclusion in regard to the Bankrupt Bill. The majority of the members of the committee are in favor of a bill of some sort, but are opposed to the present (Mr. Jenckes') bill, although attempts will be made to have it reported in a modified form. The shortness of the session and the hostility it will encounter in the Senate will probably throw it over until next year.

MILITARY CHANGES.

The continued ill health of General Joe Hooker, from a severe attack of paralysis, has decided the War Department to relieve him in command at New York, and he will be granted a long leave of absence. General John Pope will succeed General Hooker in command of the Department of the East. General Hancock will succeed General Pope in the West, and General John M. Schofield, who has lately returned from Europe, will be sent to Baltimore.

CHANGE OF CLERKS.

Twenty-five clerks were discharged from the Pension Office to make place for partially disabled soldiers, and twenty additional ones will be discharged to-day. [illegible]

[illegible]

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Parties interested in the Omaha line of the Pacific Railroad, are here, pressing the President to veto the bill just passed allowing the Kansas branch of the road to be run due west toward Denver City, and the California to build eastward. They seem sanguine of success, but it is doubtful whether the President will approve a non-political measure that so large a majority of both Houses and of all parties have endorsed.

A SPY SENTENCED.

James Duncan, late of the Confederate army, one of Andersonville prison notoriety, recently tried by a military commission at Savannah, Ga., has been sentenced to be confined at hard labor for fifteen years at Fort Pulaski, for murder, in violation of the law of war.

MR. WASHBURNE.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne is improving slowly, but will not be ready for active work for at least a week. This will prevent the Memphis Investigating Committee's report from being made before the close of the session.

NO CABINET CHANGES.

A New York *Times* Washington special says: "The reports concerning changes in the Cabinet are unfounded. Neither Mr. Speed nor Mr. Harlan has even remotely suggested to the President a desire to retire."

ANOTHER NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The *Herald's* special says: "It is stated on good authority that the prominent radicals at Washington have, in a series of caucuses, determined to call a Convention of the States now represented, which shall determine upon a platform antagonistic to the President. The name of Lieutenant General Grant is to be put in nomination for successor to President Johnson."

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Union Meeting—Speeches of General Kimball, General Chapman, etc.—Cincinnati Excursionists at Indianapolis—A Banquet and a Good Time—Waking Up the Wrong Dutchman.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30.

General Nathan Kimball, Union candidate for State Treasurer, spoke to-day at Lebanon, Boone County. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one, the Court House being crammed to overflowing; hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The General was very severe on the Copperhead Democracy, and took the ground that the real issue before the people to-day is, Who shall rule the nation: the loyal party that saved it, or rebels who did their utmost to destroy it?

There being a number of old Douglas Democrats present, General Kimball proceeded to show that the party calling itself Democratic is not the same as the old Democratic party. That party was destroyed in 1860, and the loyal portion of it united with other loyal men, and formed the great Union party, which in time formed and sustained the great Union army. He showed up the traitorous record of the Copperhead Democracy, and read from the circular issued by the celebrated council of thieves, proving that the Sons of Liberty and Copperhead Democracy were one and the same thing. They had common aims, common principles, and were managed by the same men. His speech was received with loud applause.

General George Chapman, of this city, also addressed the meeting. [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Hayden and Mr. Corkhill, of Cincinnati, Mayor Carver of this city, and others. Numerous toasts were given, sentiments of friendship passed back and forth over the wine, and at dusk the travelers sped homeward, apparently well pleased with their few hours' stay in the Hoosier Capital.

The Copperheads and Democratic ticket is in danger of failing to please. One of the nominees, Mr. C. F. Schmidt, has indignantly declined the honor. He is one of our most esteemed German citizens, a thorough radical, and don't propose to troop with such unclean buzzards. C. P. T.

FROM DES MOINES.

The A. Johnson Kangaroos get a Lick Back from one of their Candidates—Supreme Court, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, June 30.

The following card from Lewis Kinsey, Reporter, is published in the *Register* of this morning:

[illegible]

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

Completion of the Missouri River Railroad—J. H. Lane.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, June 30.

The Missouri River Railroad is completed. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Our London Correspondence.

THE WAR COMMENCED.

Running to Cover—A Shadow of Coming Events—Austria Appealing to the Sword—Movements of the Prussian Armies—Prussian Relations With Hanover—Italy—Movements of the Italian Army—Garibaldi—Kossuth and the Hungarians—The Rumored Abdication of Maximilian—Affairs in England—Postscript.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, June 16, 1866.

RUNNING TO COVER.

When a bellicose dog gets into a sheep field, the frightened muttons forthwith rush into a corner, place their wives and their little ones well in the rear, and make as determined a front as possible to the common enemy. So is it with the animals of our species. The dogs of war are now raising their bristles, stiffening their tails, and growling belligerently in our European sheep-pen; no wonder, therefore, that weak nations begin to fear for their safety, and prepare to defend themselves by alliances with each other. Denmark, Sweden, and Norway have just entered into an offensive and defensive treaty, and it is highly probable that Spain and Portugal will soon follow suit, for the proposal was brought forward in the Spanish Cortes on Thursday, by Senor Rios Rosas, and received with general favor. Appearances indicate that an alliance of a secret nature has been concluded by Turkey with Russia and Austria, so that we have now in Europe the following powerful combinations:

1. France, Prussia and Italy.
2. Austria, Russia, Turkey, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and the rest of the minor German Powers.
3. Denmark, Sweden and Norway.
4. Spain and Portugal.

Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Greece and Switzerland are, thus far, left out in the cold; but as we promise to have hot work, they will doubtless join with one of the four coalitions above mentioned, if unable to remain in their present more agreeable atmosphere. Switzerland has already under arms the large force of 100,000 men. Military preparations in Belgium are carried forward with the utmost expedition. The Greek Government is bending all its energies to meet the crisis, and only Great Britain and Holland seem to remain quiescent. But I confidently hazard the prediction that this country will be forced into the contest within six months of the outbreak of hostilities, for it is obvious to any sane individual that the map of Europe is about to undergo a radical remodelling.

A SHADOW OF COMING EVENTS.

Russia is rapidly concentrating her immense forces on the frontier line of the Danubian Principalities, and the reopening of the "Eastern Question" looms threateningly in the near future. England has much more at stake in that issue than any other European Power; and it is creditably rumored that negotiations are now going on between the Courts of St. James' and the Tuilleries for the concentration of the Anglo-French fleets in the Black Sea, such a movement to take place the moment Russia crosses into Roumania. It is moreover, asserted that Great Britain has agreed to recognize Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as sovereign of that territory, provided he consents to do homage to the Porte as suzeraine; so that it would appear as though France and this country were again united on the Eastern question. The leading organs of the English press are beginning to frighten the public mind on the old, sore topic of Russian conquests in Asia, and the danger to our Indian possessions; and we may therefore expect to see, ere long, a renewal of the alliance of ten years ago. It is important to know, in this connection, that the Russian fortifications in the Black Sea are now stronger and more extensive than at any previous period. Turkey, moreover, promises to act with her in the present crisis, and Austria will not be a neutral in the contest. England and France will thus have a much harder task to perform than in the campaign which ended with the fall of Sebastopol.

AUSTRIA APPEALING TO THE SWORD.

The postscript to my last letter contained a statement that Austria had declared war against Prussia. I did not attach much importance to the rumor, as the telegram announcing it left Paris at 10:30 a. m., on Thursday, and Austria awaited the action of the Germanic Diet before commencing hostilities. The Diet's decision could not well be known until the afternoon of Thursday; but it now appears that the Emperor of Austria somewhat expedited matters by an important speech delivered by him on the morning of that day, to the Burgomaster and Common Council of Vienna. The Emperor announced himself as follows: "I have done everything in my power to preserve the peace and liberty of Germany, *but it has been made impossible for me to all quarters to do so.* This is the most arduous period I have experienced since my accession to the throne. *I now resort to the sword,* with confidence in God, my good right, my valiant army, and the co-operation of my faithful subjects." It is very evident from the above that the die is cast, although the technical "declaration of war against Prussia" has not yet been made.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMIES.

The Diet's decision was all but unanimous in favor of Austria, notwithstanding the Prussian representative declaring that such decision would be regarded by his Government as a declaration of war by the minor Powers of Germany and an end to the Confederation. On the 12th inst. the Prussian Government addressed a circular despatch to the different Federal States in reference to the proposed mobilization of the Federal forces, wherein it thus pronounces its ultimatum:

"[illegible]"

This is rather an unpleasant notification to Hanover, Saxony and Hesse, lying as they do between the two fires of Prussia proper and Rhenish Prussia, but they do not show themselves particularly mindful of the intimation. The King of Hanover has positively refused Prussia's offer of alliance, whereby his country might remain neutral in the impending contest; together with the proposal for a more closely united confederation and the project of military organization and the question of the German fleet, as set forth by Prussia. Saxony likewise rejects the Prussian ultimatum, demanding her neutrality, the restoration of her army to a peace footing, and the proposals for a new confederation. Prussia is thus left standing alone in Germany, and she does not let the grass grow under her feet. We learn to-day that Messrs. Rothschild, of Frankfort, have been notified by her that no moneys belonging to the confederation are to be paid by them without her authority; and the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Berlin, announces that it will henceforth publish news from the Elbe Duchies under the heading "Prussia," and intelligence from the Confederacy under the title "Middle European Group of States." Yesterday (Friday) the Prussian troops marched into Hanover from Harburg and Minden, the Hanoverian troops retiring upon Gottingen, for the purpose of concentration with the Bavarian army and the Austrian [illegible] Brigade, just arrived from Holstein. The Prussians likewise invaded Saxony on the same day, and a report was current yesterday afternoon on the Frankfort bourse that [illegible]

[illegible] 000 in that city. The rumor is likely to be correct, and it proves, at all events, that French capitalists regard such a project as feasible and probable.

ITALY.

We are just beginning to receive news from Italy. I informed your readers some weeks ago that Baron Ricasoli would shortly succeed La Marmora as Premier, the General taking an important command in the field; and this change occurred yesterday. The Cabinet will henceforward be known as the "Ricasoli-La Marmora," the former assuming the Presidency of the Council and Ministry of the Interior, and the latter accompanying his King to the field as Minister without portfolio. Ricasoli is now the most popular statesman in Italy, and, in the present crisis, he will possess the full confidence of all his countrymen—the Mazzini-Garibaldi section included. His views have lately undergone great modification, for he regards the possession of Venetia and Rome as absolutely necessary for the peace and prosperity of Italy. I know this to be the fact.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ITALIAN ARMIES.

It was rumored in Paris yesterday afternoon that the main body of the Italian Army was advancing upon the Mincio, with the object of crossing that river. This news has not, thus far, been confirmed; nor is it at all probable while the relations between Italy and Austria remain unsuspended. The Garibaldi Volunteers are being drilled rapidly in the vicinity of Como; and, when they take the field, we are likely to find them operating in the southern Tyrol, that is, according to present appearances. The *Italia Militare* says that the Government at Florence has already expended 186,[illegible] francs, ([illegible]), in warlike preparations, and as the entire able bodied male population has left, or is leaving for the army, and the Prussians have commenced hostilities, Italy cannot remain quiescent many days longer.

GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi is believed to be at Como [illegible] nothing certain is known of his movements, nor is there to be until he strikes. Two very pretty [illegible] have occurred in regard to the General. Pallavicini, who took Garibaldi prisoner at Aspromonte, has joined the volunteers, and, it would appear, at Garibaldi's express invitation, for he has a high opinion of his military qualifications. The other incident speaks well for Victor Emanuel's goodness of heart. When Garibaldi was retiring, two years ago, to Caprera, being a poor man, and in want of money, he sold his horses. The King became the purchaser, secretly, and has kept the animals in the royal stables until a few days ago, when he made a present of them to his astonished comrade-in-arms. Garibaldi was always an admirer of the sterling purpose and gallantry of "*Il Re Galantuomo*," and this little gallantry and forethought will certainly intensify the feeling.

KOSSUTH AND THE HUNGARIANS.

The Hungarian Dictator has addressed a manifesto to his countrymen, through the columns of the *Lombardia*, advising them to remain quietly at their present occupations, whether military or civil, until the course of events shall require their services. Those, however, who have no present occupation, and are fit for military duty, he recommends to join the Hungarian Legion, now forming in Italy. This Legion is under the orders of Garibaldi.

THE RUMORED ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN.

The Empress Eugenie's organ, *La France*, of Thursday evening last, makes the following statement in reference to the anticipated abdication of the Emperor of Mexico: "We are in a position to affirm that letters which have been received from the Emperor Maximilian by the representatives of Mexico at foreign Courts, afford no ground for believing that the news of His Majesty having taken the resolution attributed to him has any serious foundation." I give this extract for what it is worth; but well informed people in this country, and France itself, nevertheless look for the early arrival of Maximilian in Europe.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A very friendly feeling has been evoked towards the United States by the news of the active measures adopted by your Government against the Fenian Canada excursionists. Many people think with your correspondent that the action of the United States' authorities is much more than we could expect under the circumstances, or that we deserve.

Mr. Gladstone and the Government are wincing under the active opposition of the Tories and aristocracy to the Reform Bill. The measure is being so mutilated in committee that our people are losing all interest in the discussion. Affairs on the Continent are beginning to excite general attention, and it is highly probable that the Reform Bill will ultimately be withdrawn from Parliament until a more convenient season. Meanwhile the people will not remain idle; and when the next Reform measure is introduced, it will not be a miserable compromise abortion like the present one. We can afford to wait.

POSTSCRIPT—5 P. M.

It is announced that the Austrians are in force on the Po and the Mincio, and all communications with their territories are stopped.

The English stock markets are firmer to-day, notwithstanding the imminence of war. A feeling prevails that we shall better our commercial status by the troubles on the continent.

JOHN BULL, JR.

Labor Organizations in England.

The Co-operative Movement in England—History of the Movement—Gerald Massey in a Tailor's Shop—Co-operative Stores—How they are Managed—Immense Profits—Their Titles—Important Practical Rules—Relations of Labor and Capital.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, June 16, 1866.

In the year 1848 I went, when little more than a lad, into a tailor's shop, near Oxford street, which I had heard referred to at a party on the previous night, as an experiment in what was then called "Christian Socialism," as an establishment in which the workmen were to share between them the profits of such business as came to their doors. I was a little infected with the revolutionary fever of the period, and sought the place that I might afford the encouragement of at least one suit of clothes. My "measure" was taken by a young man little older than myself, short in stature, but good looking, and with an easy, confident manner. In taking my address he found that I was a journalist, and with some shamefacedness he pulled from his pocket a little book and putting it into my hand, asked me if I could give it a notice in a literary periodical. I took it, I blush to say, with something of pity in my air, and found it to be a volume of poems, and that the author, a youth who had just been exercising the tape on my figure, was one Gerald Massey. Some nights afterwards I looked into its pages and was arrested by lines of singular vigor and no common characteristics of beauty and melody. Since then Gerald Massey has acquired an honorable name among the songsters of our time, and ten years past he has abandoned the shears and the needle for the pen. The interview with him that day was my introduction to the co-operative movement.

The excellent men who started the Working Men's Tailors' Association, and similar associations in other branches of industry, made many mistakes in their plans, and I for one was greatly disheartened by the failure. As with organizations of the kind attempted in past years in the United States, if my reading serves me aright, success was only possible with a body of workmen imbued with a Christian sentiment strong enough to overcome the ordinary passions of human nature. I soon found dissensions springing up. One man was jealous of another, and would not work with him, and half the operatives revolted against the manager who represented in the business the capital which had been advanced by the gentlemen to whom the associations owed their existence. I will not weary you with a narrative of the struggles that ensued, but will glance at undertakings which were better planned, and have had a different issue.

The first genuine success of working-class partnerships in England was in the form of co-operative stores. These commenced in the north, at the manufacturing town of Rochdale, about the year 1844. The story has been often told. A few workingmen clubbed together that year to obtain their tea and sugar free from adulteration, and as nearly as possible at wholesale prices. Each one of their number was supplied from the common stock, paying ready money for it and giving the same price as they had been charged at the shops. Not a little to their surprise they found that they not only obtained unadulterated goods, but realised a very large profit. The business was not long restricted to articles of grocery, and their capital so rapidly increased that they were soon enabled to erect extensive steam flour mills. At the present time this Pioneer Society is a vast commercial institution, embracing a great variety of trades. Its capital is £85,000; the annual amount of business done is at the rate of £250,000 per annum, and the number of members is 5,500. The profit averages £23,000 per annum. A ready money system is scrupulously adhered to, and the managers of the business are chosen by the general body of the shareholders. With regard to the distribution of profits, a sufficient sum is first allotted to pay a dividend of five per cent on the capital; the remaining profits are divided according to the following plan: Every person when he purchases goods, receives one or more tin tickets on which is recorded the amount of his purchases. At the end of every quarter, each person brings these tin tickets, which form a record of his aggregate purchases, and the remaining profits are distributed in proportion to the aggregate amount which each individual has expended at the store.

Another important co-operative society at Rochdale is a Corn Mill society with a capital of £60,000, and turning over every year £181,000. Then there is the Rochdale co-operative Manufacturing Society, which has more than 1,500 members, a capital of £100,000, and has built two of the largest and handsomest mills in the neighborhood.

What is taking place in the Rochdale societies is occurring in a greater or less degree in all the societies, of which there are 500 or 600 throughout the country. I have to-day obtained a return made to the Government of the kinds and effects of all the societies, and I find in its details of upwards of 300 societies. [illegible] of Manchester, who have co-operated their workmen shareholders have just returned a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum for the past half year, and a bonus of 5 per cent to all who have been employed in the factory, in proportion to the work done by each of them.

The titles of the various societies vary somewhat—"Industrial Co-operative," "Co-operative Friendly," "Equitable Co-operative," "Equitable Provident" are the favorite terms. But there are also "Good Intent Industrial," "Amicable Provident & Industrial," "Good Design Co-operative," "Industrial Bee Co-operative," "Equitable Progressionists," "Working Hatters," "Equitable Friends," "Perseverance Co-operative," "Self-Assistance Industrial," "Excelsior Co-operative," and "Industrial Self-Help." All the foregoing titles I copy from the official return. The majority are for grocers, but every trade connected with the food or clothing of man seems to be represented. Shoes, hats and haberdashery are equally looked after with hardware, and what the return calls "butchering." I count several corn mills on the list. One has made £500 profit during the year; and the corn mill at Rochdale made £10,641. The Equitable Pioneer Society at Rochdale, already referred to, divided a profit for the year of £22,717, in this way: Interest on shares £2,[illegible]; interest on loans, £34; dividend on purchases, £[illegible]; educational fund, £[illegible]; reserve fund, £[illegible]; depreciation of fixed stock, £713; charity, £50. The item of the library and news room as receiving part of the profits constantly meets the eye.

In the sheet Almanac published by the Equitable Pioneers of Rochdale, the following sensible "Hints" are offered to new societies:

1. Procure the authority and protection of the law by enrollment.
2. Let integrity, intelligence and ability be indispensable qualifications in the choice of officers and managers, and not wealth or distinction.
3. Let each member have only one vote, and make no distinction as regards the amount of wealth any member may contribute.
4. Let majorities rule in all matters of government.
5. Look well after the money matters. Punish fraud, when duly established, by the immediate expulsion of the defrauder.
6. Buy your goods as far as possible in the first markets; [illegible]
7. Never depart from the principle of buying and selling for ready money.
8. Beware of long reckonings. Quarterly accounts are the best, and should be adopted when practicable.
9. For the sake of security, always have the registered value of the "fixed stock" at least one fourth less than its marketable value.
10. Let members take care that the accounts are properly audited by men of their own choosing.
11. Let committees of management always have the authority of the members before taking any important or expensive step.
12. Do not court opposition or publicity, nor fear it when it comes.
13. Choose those only for your leaders whom you can trust, and then give them your confidence.

Co-operative trading establishments intensify many of the advantages which laborers derive from co-operative stores. They tend, in particular, to neutralize the growing advantages of large capitalists over small, and they bring out the energy and activity of the working man, who has a direct interest in the work in which he is engaged. In some of the societies, other laborers than shareholders are employed. They are then likely to become ordinary joint stock concerns. A hostility of interests is liable to be created, which it is the main purpose of co-operation to prevent, for the shareholders of the society who are not laborers soon say, Why did we give up a portion of the profits to those who only labor, and who have supplied no capital. We have no difficulty in obtaining operatives, even without this gratuity, and we are therefore making a free gift which we might appropriate to ourselves. This important question is still much in debate. At a meeting of one of the most prosperous of the co-operative factories, the other day, the following remarks were made:

Mr. J. R. McKerrow thought the system of dividing profits with those work people who were not shareholders, was both impolitic and unfair, because it checked the profits of the shareholders, and encouraged the non-shareholders in improvidence; and the men were not likely to incur any possible risk from being shareholders, if they could get a share of the profits without it. Would it not also militate against capitalists subscribing largely? He would prefer to give any money he could spare for the promotion of morality, &c., in a direct way, rather than as a bonus to work people. The principle of allowing the work people to become shareholders was good.

Mr. Thos. Hughes, M. P., (author of "Tom Brown's School Days"), replied that he thought it would be unwise, if not unjust, to exclude those workers from a share in the profits who were not shareholders. The principle they ought to keep steadily in view was that while the work of former generations, which had accumulated, and which was represented by capital, was entitled to a fixed amount of interest, the labor of the men who combined to produce that result ought to be credited with a portion of the business profits; and if so, where must they draw the line? Would they cut off all who were not shareholders, when the vitality of this partnership principle was in regarding all as partners and fellow-workers? That would not be wise, and from his experience he believed it would be dangerous to do it.

Co-operative stores afford the working classes a good investment for their savings, protect them from the curse of debt, and promote a healthy social intercourse between workmen. In London, my own observation has been that mechanics and artisans are sadly suspicious of each other. They are ready, on the slightest pretext, to believe evil of those whom they have themselves chosen to conduct a common enterprise. Anything which will check this must be a benefit. By co-operative enterprises they acquire new powers of industrial combination, and grow to habits of mutual trust. The worth of the whole process, considered merely as one of practical education, is inestimable, and it is quite certain that by means of it they are qualifying themselves for undertaking, at a future period, schemes of wider scope and greater difficulty. There is no class of the English population which contains stronger elements of character than that of the artisans or skilled laborers. The upper and middle classes know them chiefly from what takes place in strikes, and misjudge them accordingly. Combinations and strikes are the result of their deep conviction that the interests of capital are in irreconcilable opposition to those of labor, and that in the present industrial arrangements of society they get less than justice. Many thoughtful men are startled and dismayed by the indications of social danger which every one of the strikes which are happening every month, though not on a large scale, furnishes. The broad fact which every such contest makes apparent is this, that in the region of the most active industry, society is split into two hostile camps, and that the only tranquillity which subsists between them is that of a convenient but hollow truce which may be broken at a moment's warning. The real industrial system of which this is a condition, seems sometimes to stand, as Burke said of the English Constitution, "on a nice equipoise, with steep precipices and deep waters on all sides of it." Never was policy more clear than that of removing from what is so situated, the elements of internal disorder, and this I am persuaded, the encouragement of working partnerships will go far to do.

SCENE OF EXCITEMENT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS AFTER THE READING OF THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

[Correspondence of the London Daily News.]

PARIS, Wednesday, June 13.

The melancholy spectacle was exhibited in the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, of the representatives of a nation, notoriously desirous of peace, and suddenly apprised by its sovereign that he privately arranged the "eventualities" of a gigantic war, being gagged by relentless official authority, and prevented from saying a word while it might be yet time, to avert the impending calamity. It is very important to observe that immediately before M. Rouher, the Minister of State, rose to read the Emperor's letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the order of the day called on was "the discussion of the supplemental credits for 1866." M. Rouher, to lay a foundation for the reading of the letter, and to show that it was pertinent to the matter in hand, said very justly, that "the general debate on finance naturally called attention to foreign affairs." But then, with audacious inconsistency, he said dictatorially, after reading the letter, that after the "clear and precise declarations" of the Emperor the Government would consider any debate on the subject of Germany or Italy inopportune and seriously inconvenient.

President Walewski instantly followed the Minister, and opined that M. Jules Favre (who was inscribed as the first speaker) could not but understand that he "must not" speak of Germany or Italy. Thereupon M. Jules Favre rose, and in solemn, melancholy and impressive accents spoke as follows:

We have before us a declaration the solemn importance of which no one will think of denying. Until a moment ago we were quite ignorant of its tenor, and we should have some difficulty in expressing an opinion on the line of policy it points out; but the Minister of State asks us to abstain from any discussion in presence of the revelations which have just been made to us; and the President considers that the desire manifested by the Government should meet with no opposition on the benches of the chamber. As for myself, I believe I should be wanting in my duty if at least by an observation I did not request the chamber to express its intentions, to which I am ready to bow. I will only remark that what is now taking place perhaps constitutes a precedent which deserves the most serious meditation. We are all in a state of anxiety with respect to the formidable questions which unfortunately—and I regret this deeply—appear to be solved by the document we have just heard. On entering this chamber I still hoped, I admit, that the will of the legislative body might have an enormous influence on the destinies of the world, [movement,] and as a desire for peace exists in this assembly, which is the faithful echo of the wishes of the country—a desire, not only to preserve that precious blessing for France, but to maintain it throughout Europe—I believed that a discussion confined within the limits of prudence and patriotism would not be without utility. [Interruption, noise.] Let us uphold the reciprocal respect due to our prerogatives. The executive power has just spoken; if the Chamber joins completely in the same ideas—["Yes! yes!"]—no control is possible. [Interruption.] If we are to allow events to be accomplished, so that afterward we may be told, "It is too late to come to a determination"—[marks of dissent]—so that our responsibility is involved, I have nothing to say. I only ask, for the dignity of the Chamber, and the regularity of its deliberations—[noise]—that the President will please put to vote the question whether the general discussion shall be passed over. [Prolonged interruption.]

M. E. Pelletan—We shall now see whether the legislative body will abdicate its functions. [Dissent.]

After further attempts of M. Rouher and Count Walewski to put M. Jules Favre down, the eloquent opposition chief found means to make the following further observations:

M. JULES FAVRE—It is absolutely impossible that the incident now before the Chamber should not terminate by a vote. The state of the question is as follows: The Minister has communicated to us a declaration of the Government; he has added that in his opinion any discussion would be inopportune. One of the members of the Assembly then rose, as he did not share that idea, but on the contrary believed that a debate would be advisable. He would be in his right in saying to his colleagues that he may commence the discussion, and that to a certain point they should tolerate it, even if their duty was not to allow it. [Interruption.] Such is not, however, my pretension. I respect the scruples of the Chamber, but I also demand that it should have a regard for mine; my responsibility is, indeed, engaged in the same degree as your own. I think there would be, not only for France, but for the world in general, considerable interest in a discussion. [No, no.] Surely there is nothing factious in this opinion, as it is addressed, I dare not say to our sovereignty, but to your exalted power, which could never be exercised with more utility. [Noise.] You may hold a different opinion, but I demand positively that a discussion be opened on the affairs of Germany and Italy. I ask leave to speak unless the Chamber votes the closing of the general discussion. [Agitation.]

A long wrangle then took place, in the course of which Count Walewski, supported by the clamors of a still more timorous than subservient majority, refused to hear even M. Alfred le Roux, a Vice-President of the Chamber, and a man who only last week occupied the chair. M. Thiers implored in vain for leave to speak one minute. Count Walewski, who at first had said very lightly that the only form in which the Chamber could signify its opinion that there should be no discussion on the war would be to vote the close (*la cloture*) of the subject of the order of the day, was ultimately brought to propose a vote upon the "incident"—a totally irregular proceeding, because, as he himself said, in terms there was no such thing as an "incident" before the house, the only thing on the order of the day being the supplemental credits of 1866. However, ultimately a vote was taken upon the question of the incident, namely, whether the Chamber would submit to the Government desire that not a word should be said on the momentous subject of the coming war. The gagging motion was carried by [illegible] votes to [illegible].

From Southern Indiana.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON [illegible]

Mr. HENDRICKS called up a bill to grant lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, [illegible]

On motion of Mr. BROWN, the Senate concurred in certain verbal amendments to the bill granting lands to aid in the construction and extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad, of Missouri. The bill now goes to the President.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of ten thousand copies of the reply of the President to the resolution of the Senate calling for information as to the departure of Austrian troops for Mexico.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE.

Mr. KASSON, on leave, introduced a joint resolution extending for one year the time for completing the Agricultural College in Iowa under the Agricultural College Bill. The resolution was read three times and passed.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate Bill authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to sell at public auction the unsold lots on the Fort Howard Military Reservation, in Brown County, Wis., which was read three times and passed.

Mr. DONNELLY also reported [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. HOLMES, from the same committee, made adverse reports to the following: The House bill to amend the act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp lands and overflowed lands; the petition of the National Normal School Association, praying grants of lands to establish State Normal Schools; the act to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River to St. Paul and Minneapolis; the petition of citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., for an appropriation of lands for the improvement of Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior.

Mr. HOLMES explained that the adverse reports in the two latter cases were not made from hostility to the propositions, but because the provision was made in the River and Harbor Bill for surveys in these cases. The adverse reports were laid on the table.

Mr. HOLMES, also from the same committee, reported back the House bill to authorize a departure from the established mode of surveying in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. After explanation the bill passed.

Mr. JULIAN, from the same committee, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill to grant land titles in California. Before the reading of the bill was completed, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till Tuesday next.

Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on Territories, reported the House bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Lincoln, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY, the Senate bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same, for postal, military and other purposes, was taken from the Speaker's table, and twice read and referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. RICE, of Me., introduced a bill for the establishment and maintenance of a public park in the District of Columbia, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

A motion was made by Mr. AMES to increase the duty on steel and iron squares, for measuring, from six to ten cents per pound.

Mr. HARDING of Illinois spoke in opposition. He said it would be better to pay $[illegible] out of the Treasury, to those for whose benefit this bill was designed.

Mr. AMES' amendment was withdrawn, and Mr. MORRILL moved that the duty be nine cents.

Mr. HARDING objected to taxing the people of the West for the benefit of Eastern manufacturers.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said that the protection proposed was more for wheat growers than manufacturers.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, argued that import duties did not have the effect to increase the cost of articles.

Mr. HARDING repudiated the assertion. He insisted upon a reduction of duties in behalf of the West. Cut nails could be made cheaper if the duty was taken off.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., said that under the influence of the protection principle, cut nails had fallen in price. The people of this country had profited by protection. Competition had sprung up and we were no longer dependent upon England. The Tariff Bill could only be framed on one of two principles, laying the duty on the raw material or the manufactured article. The effort must be to bring in the manufactured article or the laborer himself. The article must be manufactured on this side of the water or upon the other. If on this side, the laborer will enrich the country, and Illinois more than any other State. If Illinois wants wealth she must have laborers, and she can only have them by giving them employment.

Mr. Morrill's amendment was adopted.

Mr. MORRILL moved an amendment taxing manufactured railroad iron one cent per pound.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to amend the amendment so as to make the duty seventy cents per hundred pounds. He said he was almost disposed to recommend Mr. Kelley, of Penn., as head of the Agricultural Department, owing to the ideas he had put forth. He referred to the reduction of the internal revenue tax on railroad bar iron, and thought that ought to satisfy the iron men.

Mr. GRISWOLD said that manufacturers of railroad iron had been losing money for three or four years. Was a blow at the manufacturing interests of the country the best means of securing general prosperity? Speaking of the Free Trade League, he said that not one of its members was identified with the industrial interests of the country, and most of them were interested as the English [illegible]

Mr. RAYMOND gave some statistics and figures showing the effect of the proposed amendment. He wanted to see the time come when manufacturing establishments could protect themselves. He did not desire to see the railroads saddled with enormous protection to benefit the iron rollers.

Mr. GRISWOLD declared that competition was the safest way to cheapen productions. The production of American rolling mills had been greatly reduced because low grades of English iron could be sold cheaper than American iron. He appealed to his colleague (Mr. Raymond) not to allow his judgment to be warped by the specious arguments of railroad men, or foreign manufacturers. Those who desired to see the iron trade forever crushed in England might vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Iowa. In 1795 a bill was actually introduced into the British Parliament, ordering every iron mill in America to be demolished, and it lacked only 25 votes of being carried. A proposition was carried that no trip-hammer be erected to be run by water power in America. The colonies might produce the raw material and ship it to England. There was the same sort of logic still.

Mr. DODGE spoke in favor of increased protection for railroad iron, and predicted that under it mills would spring up all over the West.

Mr. ALLISON favored a reduction of the duty. The iron interest ought to be satisfied with the present duty.

Mr. BENJAMIN spoke on the same side.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania said he regretted that the South had not taken away with it the free trade doctrines which now seemed to be located along the Mississippi. Thirty years ago, before there were rolling mills in Pennsylvania, for iron bars of this kind, the price of the article imported from England was more than three times what it was five years ago, before the war. The reduction was caused simply by protecting American interests, and yet gentlemen cannot see it or understand it. They are blind to everything but a theory which cannot be reduced to practice without crushing all the interests of the country. England can send her iron here because the price of labor there is only one-third what it is here. The price of iron consists of one-twentieth capital and nineteen-twentieths labor. It is at labor, therefore, that the opponents of the duty are striking. It is labor that the Free Trade Leagues is trying to crush.

Mr. STEVENS abruptly closed his remarks at that point, saying that he was too exhausted to proceed.

Mr. KASSON said he was glad to be known as a free trader. [illegible] If that is to be a free trader, I glory in the word. [illegible] The debate was further continued by Messrs. KELLEY, GRISWOLD, MORRILL and HALE.

Mr. HALE [illegible]

At length the debate was closed, and the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments. [illegible]

Mr. BUNDY moved to increase the duty on [illegible]. Lost.

[illegible]

Mr. HALE moved to increase the duty [illegible]

On motion of Mr. GRISWOLD, [illegible]

On motion of Mr. AMES, [illegible]

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved [illegible]

On motion of Mr. DODGE [illegible]

Mr. O'NEILL moved [illegible]

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, moved [illegible]

Without disposing of the amendment [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. HOLMES proposed that action on the whole be postponed till the return of his colleague (Mr. Washburne), who was absent by sickness. [illegible]

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved to lay the report on the table. Rejected.

The report was then agreed to by ayes 78, [illegible] then, at half past four, the House adjourned.

THE GAS MONOPOLY.

The Evil and the Remedy.

NO. II.

In my last article on this subject, I demonstrated the evils to which the community were subjected under the present method of supplying gas, the large and unwarranted increase of price which has been made by the company in the face and eyes of its own express agreement with the city, the inferiority in the quality, and the frequent mistakes and overcharges in the monthly estimates of gas consumed.

I proposed as the remedy that the supply of gas should be furnished by the people themselves through the agency of their city government, in the same manner as the water is now furnished, and proposed in this article to furnish the reasons why this course was wise, expedient and practicable.

There are the same substantial reasons why the city should furnish the gas as there are why it should furnish the water needed for public and private uses.

Water to be sure may be said to be a necessity of living at which gas is not, but practically in our actual city life, gas may be regarded as an actual necessity. It is an article which is indispensable to the public safety and convenience, as well as to the individual comfort and enjoyment. We must have it, and cannot do without it.

Now what is an actual imperative necessity to the welfare of the public, as well as of the individual citizen, should be under the control of the public.

What would be thought of allowing the supplying of the water required for the public and private uses of the city to be placed under the exclusive control of a private monied corporation having the absolute unrestricted power to control the price according to their pleasure?

Now gas is an article which requires to be manufactured at a large cost and to be brought through the various streets of the city to the dwellings of the people.

It is, therefore, entirely out of the range of separate individual action. It must either be furnished by a private corporation, authorized so to do by the Legislature of the State, or it must be furnished by the city Government, under the like authority.

That one private company should be allowed, without limit or control, the exclusive monopoly in the supply of this indispensable necessity, to both the public and the citizens, is certainly most unwise and injurious. Public and private interests of the greatest importance are in this way placed at the mercy of a mere monied corporation, and subjected to its will and pleasure.

The contract of the Chicago Gas Company to supply the city with gas for public use, expires in May, 1869. Suppose the Company should, at that time, see fit to raise the price of gas from $3, the rate specified in the present contract, to $4, or even $5 a thousand feet. Are our streets to be left in utter darkness, with all the consequent dangers and liabilities, unless the city should assent to submit to the extortion?

This company, in the face of its own solemn agreement, has not scrupled to advance from $2.50 to $3.80 per thousand within a few years. What shall prevent their advancing as much more in the years to come.

It may be answered that it is improbable that this company would make such an increase in price as this. Who can tell to what length the grasping cupidity of greedy stockholders may go when it has nothing to restrain it?

If the reader will refer to the table of prices of gas in some twenty cities of the Union contained in Appleton's article on that subject, in his Encyclopedia, he will perceive that while gas was furnished in Pittsburgh at $1.50, and in Boston and New York at $2.50, and in Philadelphia at $2.18, Chicago was paying $3.50. So that this company has not shown any disposition to make its prices conform to those of other cities. And when it is wholly unrestrained by contract it may find precedents in some places, as in Auburn, New York, for advancing up to even $7.00 per thousand. In such an important matter as this are we to be left to the will of a corporation whose one end and aim is to make money, and which is vested with the absolute monopoly of the supply of the article without restriction, control or supervision?

Monopoly in any article of importance to the public is objectionable, but monopoly in an article of prime and paramount necessity to both the public and the individual is not to be tolerated.

Now, you cannot, of course, avoid monopoly without you can provide competition, and it has practically been demonstrated that it is not possible to create the needful competition, with respect to the supply of gas, by the creation of rival competing companies for its manufacture.

The unavoidable limits to such competition, arising from the fact that the streets will not admit of more than two or three different lines of supply pipe at the utmost, and that with reference to the inconveniences to the travel and injuries to the pavements from the necessary excavations, it is very objectionable to have more than one line, have been found, in fact, a barrier in the way of the creation of competing lines which cannot be overcome.

The invariable result of all such attempts is that no real competition is obtained. Either the apparently rival companies, by agreement between themselves effect the same monopoly as if there were but one, or the stock is in time absorbed into the same hands, and the different lines soon become in fact the same line.

Charters have been at different times granted to rival companies in Boston, Buffalo and New York covering the same ground, but in no single instance has more than one gone into actual operation.

In Wilmington, Delaware, and in Charleston, South Carolina, where there were at one time rival companies, the new one was soon forced to yield to its older and stronger competitor, and it may be assumed with entire confidence that the existence of two rival companies over the same ground cannot be made productive of any beneficial result to the public.

Where, therefore, the policy of allowing a private company the entire monopoly of the manufacture is adopted, the only way in which the interest of the public, and of the citizen can be protected is by the proper provisions in the charter of the gas company subjecting it to the control and supervision of the public authorities, and securing thereby the needful restrictions as to price, and the proper control of the supply for public purposes.

This is the course pursued in Philadelphia where the companies supplying gas to the different sections of the city are placed under the direction of the Board of Trustees of that city.

Such a course is not possible in Chicago, for the reason that, by the charter of the Chicago Gas Company, passed in 1849, no limitations or restrictions of any description are imposed upon the powers or rights of that company. Nor is it made subject to any supervision by the public authorities, but is left absolutely free to regulate the business and the price at its own mere will and pleasure. In the charter subsequently granted to the People's Company, this evil was perceived, and in their charter a limit as to the price to be charged for the gas is expressly fixed. But that charter became a dead letter in consequence of the very difficulties and objections to the existence of rival companies on the same streets, and therefore the present company have the whole monopoly in their hands, without limit and without control.

It is evident, then, that in this city either the public and private interests of the citizens must be left entirely to the tender mercies of this corporation—over which no control or supervision can be obtained, or that the city must itself assume the manufacture and supply of gas both for public and private uses.

Now, I cannot for a moment believe that this people mean to permit their interests, in so vital a matter as this, to be dependent on the will of a private moneyed corporation?

If then, as has been shown, no competition such as would be of practical benefit can be obtained by the means of a rival company, and if the vested franchises and rights of this company place them entirely beyond the reach of the public control—it is clear that the only course which can be taken here, is for the city itself to obtain the requisite authority and undertake the work of furnishing the supply of gas which is needed both for the uses of the city and of the citizens.

This course is not a new one. In the city of Manchester, in England, containing a much larger population than Chicago, the gas works are the property of the city, and the profits are applied toward the improvement and extension of the works. As far back as 1850 there had been more than eighty miles of main pipe laid, and in that year over one hundred and sixty millions of cubic feet was manufactured. Since that time I am unable to give the exact figures. No doubt there has been a great increase, and so far as I am advised no objections are found to the practical working of the system.

There are many reasons why this mode of supplying gas to a city is preferable to any other.

In the first place, very large quantities of gas are needed for strictly public purposes, for lighting the streets and public offices and buildings. [illegible]

[illegible] force. As the matter now stands, the city [illegible] choose to concede it. If the streets are not lighted, no penalties can be imposed for such neglect, and as the compensation paid is not governed by the actual consumption, but based on estimates, it is not necessary even for the interests of the company that the street lights should be burning.

A further reason, and one of great weight, is to be found in the fact that all these gas pipes have to be laid in the public streets of the city. The laying, relaying, and repair of these involve the removal of the pavings and interference with the travel. It is a serious injury to a well constructed pavement to have it broken up in this way. You can never restore it so as to make it as serviceable and enduring as it was before. Now, the public authorities have the control of the water and sewerage pipes. They can, by law, compel these to be laid at the time when the street is to be paved. It would be much more consistent with the public interests that the gas pipes which are to be laid in the same streets, should be under the same control, and subject to the rules and regulations which the public interest and safety may require.

Again, it is the true policy of a great city like this that the benefits of gas light should be extended as widely and as rapidly as possible. A mere private company is governed wholly by the question of profit. But this should not be the sole criterion which should govern in a matter affecting the general interest. Gas is the safest light, with respect to liability to fires, which can be used, and it is the most convenient and satisfactory. At the enormous price now charged it is, to a great extent, beyond the reach of the poorer classes. It ought to be the light of the mechanic and artizan, as well as of the man of wealth. It ought to be carried into the homes and workshops of the common people; and if it were furnished by the city at the mere cost of manufacture, it would unquestionably be the cheapest, as well as most desirable light which could be used, and would be universally introduced.

In such case, too, it would be much more rapidly extended into the streets of the less densely populated portions of the city, carrying light into places which have long been in darkness, and that too with less expense to our citizens than is now paid to maintain the existing lines of street gas lights.

But, perhaps, the strongest and most controlling reason of all is that in the mode proposed, the cost of gas would be very greatly reduced. At present it is manufactured and supplied to the city and the citizens for the purpose of making money for the business, and, as is believed, at an enormous profit to those who are engaged in it. In the plan proposed it would be supplied at its actual cost. Our people do not want to pay any profit on the supply of water or of gas. They are both necessaries to our city, and our citizens, and they may rightfully ask that they shall both be furnished to them at the smallest possible cost.

Nor are there any practical difficulties in the way of the city assuming this work. It could be put under the charge of the Board of Public Works, and, if found advisable, a special Gas Commissioner could be added to that Board, charged with the special supervision of this particular department. There would be no need of any multiplication of offices or officers. It is probable that the officers now employed in connection with the Water Works could readily attend to the issuing of gas permits and the collection of gas fines, or if not, additional clerks could be added for that purpose. The additional expense to the city in salaries, and other charges which would arise from the whole business, would be comparatively small, while the saving, both to the city and the citizens, would be very large.

The business of furnishing gas as proposed, would involve far less practical difficulty, and no more of detail, than has been connected with the work of furnishing water, a business with which our city government has been charged for so many years, and has conducted with so much system and efficiency, and so much to the satisfaction of the entire community.

We cannot see, therefore, that the plan proposed involves any serious practical difficulty or objection, or that there is any substantial reason which can be urged against its adoption, and it is one which certainly commends itself to every class of our citizens, except the stockholders in the Chicago Gas Company.

And if some one of a very tender conscience and super-humane goodness should feel disposed to make the objection that the effect of the proposed measure would be to depreciate the value of the stock of the Gas Company, I answer, that the Legislature have the same right to authorize the city to supply itself and its people with gas as it had to incorporate the People's Gas Company in 1850 for the same purpose.

The present company could go on if it chose; or, if it was satisfied it could not do so to any profit in competition with the city, it could dispose of its works and pipes to the city at their fair market value. It would be for the interest of the city to purchase them at their actual value; and in that event, no loss except that of the longer continuance of this monopoly would fall on the company. But even if this measure were attended with loss to them, it is not one which is instituted in order to build up some other rival private interest. It is one instituted for the benefit of the whole community, and which affects the public interest as well as those of the great body of the citizens individually, and in such cases private advantages must yield to the general good. And after the years of enjoyment of this valuable monopoly, which this company has had, and the large pecuniary returns they have already realized, the community would not I think be affected with very profound grief if their expectations of large fortunes in the future out of this monopoly should be cut off.

I think, therefore, that I may fairly claim that I have established the practicability, expediency and wisdom of this measure, and I confidently expect that it will receive the general approval of the community.

In a succeeding article I propose to consider the proper mode to secure the adoption of the proposed plan, and the passage of the needful legislation to carry it into effect.

B. C. L.

The Child Murderer Lindsley.

[From the Rochester Democrat, June 28th.]

A telegram to the *Democrat* a few days ago announced that Lindsley, who whipped his child, three years old, to death, in Medina, because it would not say its prayers, was released on bail. We are informed that he is once more in jail. Fearing violence at the hands of an indignant people, he went to the house of his brother-in-law to stay; but the latter, fearing his house would be torn down by an infuriated crowd, refused to shelter him. With no place to go where he could be safe in his freedom, he voluntarily returned to the jail at Albion, to escape the summary punishment threatened him.

The Atlantic Cable—The Great Undertaking to Begin on Saturday, June 30th.

[Corr. of the New York World.]

It is supposed that the Great Eastern will be ready to sail from Valentia on the 30th instant to make another attempt to connect the continents by a submarine telegraph cable. The cable fleet is to consist of the Great Eastern, the steamship William Cory, the screw steamers Medway and Albany, and the man-of-war Terrible. The shore end will be taken aboard the William Cory, and the Medway is to carry a portion of the old cable. When the ends of the cable shall have been joined at Valentia, the fleet will sail, taking care to keep away from the previous route, so that the cables will not be crossed, thus destroying the electrical current. It is said that the fleet is to be most thoroughly equipped, that faults discovered in the machinery last year have been remedied, and that the paying out and picking up machinery is the product of the best mechanical skill of Great Britain. The mariners show good pluck in their repeated attempts, for which they deserve credit; it would seem that they are more confident this time than ever before, previous difficulties and disappointments having only served to make them more determined to succeed, while they take advantage of their dear experience to correct faults which it has shown. Among the appliances prepared are the "double drums" of the hauling machinery, entirely new, and calculated for a strain of sixteen tons, worked by steam engines of forty-horse power; dynameters carefully adjusted with weights and scales to show the exact strain to which the cable is subjected; grappling ropes, twenty miles in length, made of the same strands as the cable; buoy-ropes for temporary use, &c., &c. The management of the Great Eastern is intrusted to Captain Anderson, as before, assisted by Captain Moriarty of the navy. Mr. Beckwith again has charge of the ship's machinery. The renowned Mr. Deloney is superseded by Willoughby Smith as electrician. Mr. Canning and Mr. Clifford are responsible for the handling of the cable. There are a good many who believe the attempt wholly impracticable, but no one can witness it without interest, especially as a war in Europe is at hand, of which the earliest intelligence will be of the utmost importance to American commerce.

FROM DETROIT.

Michigan Central Report—Fenian Trials in Toronto—[illegible]—Political.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YO

[illegible]

Wall Street.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOU

Bold Robbery—[illegible] Arrival of a Steamer from [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNAT

Return of General Gregory [illegible] Texas—The New Albany Convention—A Change In [illegible] Hon. Voorhees on [illegible] New Stock Yards [illegible]

CINCINNATI, June 30.—[illegible]

FROM SOUTH AMER

The Late Sanguinary Battle [illegible]

[illegible]

From California and Ch

[illegible]

From Little Rock, Ark.

[illegible]

From Memphis, Ten

[illegible]

From Texas.

[illegible]

Billiards.

[illegible]

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVE

The Caulkers' Strike [illegible] the Men at Work A

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 30, 1866.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK

[illegible]

Wall Street.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Bold Robbery—Destructive [illegible] rival of a Steamer from the [illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago [illegible]]

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI

Return of General Gregory—[illegible] Texas—The New Albany [illegible] Convention—A Change in [illegible] Hon. Voorhees on "Southern [illegible]"—New Stock Yards.

[illegible]

FROM SOUTH AMERICA

The Late Sanguinary Battle in [illegible] guay.

[illegible]

From California and China.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The following table shows the Clearings and Balances at the Clearing House in this city for the week ending to-day:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending June 30.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

ENTERED SALES AT THE YARDS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TO-DAY.

[illegible]

TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

SUNDAY TRAINS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 30, 1866.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours were:

[illegible]

The sales of cargoes to-day were as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

FIRE CRACKERS.—[illegible]

HAY.—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL.—[illegible]

LEATHER.—[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK.—[illegible]

OILS.—[illegible]

CARBON OIL.—[illegible]

PROVISIONS.—[illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS.—[illegible]

WOOD.—[illegible]

WOOL.—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED [illegible]

[illegible]

CLEARED [illegible]

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

Quincy T D mrs

[illegible]

Initials.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS.

[illegible]

LETTRES FRANCAISES, &c.

From June 17 to June 24, 1866.

[illegible]

HOLLANDSE BRIEF.

[illegible]

SAMUEL HOARD, P. M.

Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

Day Express and Mail	[illegible] a. m.	[illegible] p. m.
Night Express	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.

Express Freight, with passenger car attached, will leave passenger depot every Saturday at 3:30 p. m., for the West.

The Joliet Accommodation connects with Express Freight for Way Stations.

*Sunday excepted, †Monday excepted, ‡Saturday excepted.

Special Notices.

Dr. James.

The celebrated SPECIALIST of the age in the treatment and cure of SYPHILIS, SPERMATORRHŒA, and every form of Secret Diseases, can be consulted at his office and parlors, 86 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James' professional career covers a period of over twenty years, devoted exclusively to the study, treatment, and cure of this class of diseases.

Dr. James' hospital practice of thirteen years, in connection with James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, was of such unparalleled success as to call from the medical profession of the South unqualified praise, as the following few extracts from numerous testimonials will indicate:

Dr. J. H. Jordan, who was Physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of [illegible], and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Materia Medica in the American Medical Institute of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1850-51 and '52, says, in 1859: "I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, for the last twelve years, and I can safely say that in his line of practice I do not know his superior, if his equal."

Dr. Robert [illegible], for twenty years a Practitioner of Medicine in New Orleans, says: "To many persons applying to me for treatment, suffering from diseases such as Dr. James makes it his special province to cure, I have recommended them to him, and in every case he has not disappointed either myself or patient."

Dr. Wm. Leonard, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Washington University of Baltimore, says: "Dr. James has, at great expense, supplied himself with the material knowledge required in his profession, and his numerous testimonials speak volumes of praise in his behalf as a wise, discreet, and observant Practitioner."

The eminent Dr. D. Richardson, of Texas, editor of the Galveston News, says: "We have known Dr. James, of 88 Custom House street, New Orleans, personally, for a number of years, and that he has perfectly and permanently cured many persons of chronic diseases that had baffled the skill of most eminent physicians."

Dr. James has been established in Chicago for the last five years, and has met with the same success that attended his practice in the South.

Dr. James does not use Mercury, Iodine, Potash, or other poisonous drugs, but effects his cures by remedies which he has found by long experience to be the only ones that can be relied upon as safe, effectual and permanent.

THE MONITOR, a work of 100 pages, upon the history, nature, origin, and danger of Secret Diseases, with important information to females, can be had by addressing Dr. James, enclosing 25 cents.

Office and parlors, 86 Randolph street—has separate rooms. Consultations inviolable. P. O. Box [illegible]. Chicago. [illegible]

[illegible] for Every One.

The world is so inundated now with medicines of every description which are warranted [illegible] [illegible] to cure every complaint known to the Materia Medica. In speaking of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS we refer to a preparation which limits itself to one department of the body—the stomach—the irregularities and disorders of which it not only claims to cure, but does. Its reputation has become world-wide, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, in both hemispheres, and in every latitude and zone, it is known and employed as a remedial agent.

Persons who have been repeatedly deceived, perhaps, cannot be convinced that Hostetter's Bitters will effect cure, rapid and permanent cures. But this assertion is confirmed by testimonial letters from the most distinguished men in the country. All who have once used these Bitters keep them now by their side as a safeguard, believing that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

The digestive organs which have been violated and prostrated by excessive or irregular indulgence of appetite, will be restored to their normal condition by the use of this wonderful medicine.—Boston Traveler. [illegible]

Dr. Thompson

Is the oldest Specialist now in Chicago, and he guarantees perfect cures of Syphilis in all its [illegible], stages, ramifications and phases throughout.

Spermatorrhœa and Impotence treated with the happiest results. Medicines forwarded to all parts of the civilized world.

Inclose 25 cents and receive valuable printed information and written answers to all interrogatories. Address P. O. Box 72.

Office and Anatomical Museum, 175 South Clark street. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in this city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled Specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a certain connection with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office, Post Office Box 134, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural [illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE—For Sale—[illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE TO BUTTER PACKERS.

[illegible]

Important to Brewers, Wine Companies and Capitalists.

[illegible]

McROSE'S CAVE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Natural [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, June [illegible].

Whereas, the Common Council of the city of Chicago has ordered that Noble street, from its intersection with Milwaukee avenue to its intersection with West North avenue, and West North avenue, from the west line of the right of way of Noble street to the east line of the roadway of Reuben street, [illegible]

[illegible]

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR CITY SCAVENGER WORK.—Sealed bids for doing Scavenger Work for the city of Chicago, until June 1st, 1867, will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Police, at Police Headquarters, Central Police Station, up to [illegible] o'clock p. m., of July [illegible] next.

Specifications for the work and terms of the letting can be seen by applying to the Secretary of the Board. Proposals may be for the work of all three divisions of the city, or for any one or two divisions.

The Board of Police reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, in case they be in the opinion [illegible]

T. B. BRIDGES, —Health Officer.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Cures Dyspepsia.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Increase the Appetite.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Strengthens the System.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Assist Digestion.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Regulate the Acidity of the Stomach.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

[illegible]

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Are the best Stimulant in use.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Relieve Constipation.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Are unequalled for General Debility.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Cures Nervous [illegible]

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Are sold by all Retail Druggists.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Are for sale by Wholesale Druggists.

Roback's Stomach Bitters are the only Bitters that should be used by the people from the fact that they are made from pure [illegible]

[illegible]

East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio. [illegible]

Transportation.

1866.

The NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY [illegible] UPPER LAKE STEAMERS Tri-Weekly between Chicago, Milwaukee, Oswego, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh, carrying Freight and Passengers with promptness and despatch.

Direct connections are made at Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego with lines of Railroads, steamers and Canal Boats leading to New York, Boston, Montreal, and all points in New England and Northern New York.

[illegible]

Medical.

Dr. Ludlam's Specific,

—OR—

Great American Diuretic!

AFFORDS IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND EFFECTS PERMANENT CURES of all Urinary and Private Diseases, in male and female, in shorter time than any remedy ever discovered. Price $[illegible] per box.

Sold by all Druggists. [illegible]

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED

Just Published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, [illegible]

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps by [illegible] & CO. 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

Business Cards.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

ALL SIZES OF MUSLIN FLAGS,

From [illegible] per dozen upward.

ALL SIZES OF BUNTING FLAGS,

From 3 ft up to 20 ft.

ALL SIZES OF SILK FLAGS,

From [illegible] to $[illegible] each. Wholesale, very cheap, at

E. W. BOWEN'S,

[illegible] Clark st., Chicago.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,

WOOL

Commission Merchants,

247 S Water-st., Chicago

Steam Threshers.

We are extensively engaged in the building of Steam and Horse-power Threshing Machines, and Portable Circular Saw Mills. Our

Portable Engines and Threshers

Have a good reputation. They are

GUARANTEED SUPERIOR TO ANY MADE.

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

And Sail Makers,

DEALERS IN

Twines, Cordage & Cotton Duck,

205 & 207 South Water-st.,

CORNER OF WELLS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twine, of every description.

TENTS

Of every kind.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS,

TARPAULINS, BANNERS, FLAGS, &c.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

[illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. MAX FROHLICH

AND

Mr. GEORGE H. ALDRICH

[illegible]

NAILS!

[illegible]

Y. L. ATH.

[illegible]

Peat Fuel.

[illegible]

REMEDIES

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

[illegible]

Appetizing Properties of the Bitters

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

[illegible]

LADIES IN DELICATE HEALTH

[illegible]

A WORD TO CONVALESCENTS.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

[illegible]

CAUTION

The Government Endorsement.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER & [illegible]

[illegible]

[The conclusion of Gen. Logan's speech, which was three hours and a half in delivery, related principally to Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine, and to the attitude of our Irish fellow-citizens in American politics. We shall publish this portion of the speech in our next issue.]

Sad Suicide.

[From the Muscatine (Iowa) Journal, June 28.]

Last night about 11 o'clock, Mrs. Harriet Applegate, wife of S. J. Applegate, of LeClaire, Iowa, jumped from the cabin deck of the steamer Keithsburg, as the boat was about two miles from this city on her upward trip. The unfortunate woman, in company with her husband was returning home from Mt. Pleasant, where she had been in the Insane Asylum in a state of insanity since last April. A few days since her husband went to Mt. Pleasant for the purpose of seeing her, but it was deemed imprudent to grant him the privilege. Last Wednesday night, while Mr. Applegate was yet in Mt. Pleasant, it was discovered that his wife had escaped from her confinement. Search was instituted and inquiry made, when it was ascertained that she had left on the 12 o'clock train for Burlington. She was followed the next day by her husband, who found her on board the steamer Keithsburg, on which she had secured passage to LeClaire. She conducted herself in a perfectly rational manner. Her husband being led to believe she had recovered her sanity, concluded to take her home. Nothing was noticed out of the way in her actions on the trip up, and the first intimation given of her suicidal intentions was the arousing of her husband, whom she bade farewell, immediately after which she leaped into the river before her design could be frustrated. The officers of the boat made a lengthy but fruitless search for the body. The deceased was about thirty years old.

THE CITY.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—The next regular meeting of the Trustees of the Hospital for Women and Children will be held [illegible]

[illegible]

BOLD ROBBERY.—On Friday afternoon three men drove up before T. E. Annis & Brother's grocery store, No. 268 North Wells street, when, alighting, they all entered the place and began inspecting the stock. While two of them engaged the attention of the proprietors, the third worked himself into close proximity with the money drawer, and, seizing an opportunity, reached across the counter and snatched what cash it contained, amounting in all to four or five dollars, when all three bolted out, jumped into the vehicle and drove away.

INSTALLATION AT RACINE.—On Wednesday evening last Rev. Walter S. Alexander was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Racine, Wisconsin, with appropriate services. Prof. F. W. Fisk of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and Rev. J. W. Healy, of the Tabernacle Church, of this city, participated in the services—the former preaching the sermon and the latter giving the charge to the pastor. The occasion was one of great interest. The church is a large and growing one.

IN THE RIVER.—At seven o'clock on Saturday evening an intoxicated sailor stepped upon the Wells street bridge just as it was being turned to allow the passage of a vessel. The poor fellow, not exactly understanding the situation, and fearing that an accident might occur, turned about to retrace his steps, but, not being quite quick enough, instead of reaching the approach, walked off the end of the bridge into the murky waters of the river. A boat was immediately manned and sent to his relief, and he was rescued without having sustained any very material damage.

IMPORTATION OF LEICESTER SHEEP.—A few weeks ago there passed through this city, en route for [illegible], Iowa, a flock of pure Leicester sheep. They came from Canada, where, the owner said, they had taken the first prizes at the Hamilton, C. W., show, and were models of beauty, shape and breed. One ram hasn't had wool fourteen inches in length, and of a fine, bright silky fibre. It would be desirable to have such an addition to the sheep breeding enterprise of this country, and to have pure bred Leicester sheep without going to Canada to fetch them at enormous expense.

ST. GEORGE'S PICNIC.—The 6th annual picnic of the St. George's Benevolent Society will take place on the 26th of July on the beautiful grounds of Haase's Park. The best arrangements have been made by the committee appointed for that purpose in order to make the picnic a success. [illegible]

ROBBED BY A FEMALE.—Henry W. [illegible], an exquisitely attired young gentleman, while taking a promenade on Wells street, the other evening, fell in with a flashy dressed female named Francis Butler, who persuaded him to accompany her to her home. [illegible] After a hearing of the evidence she was committed to the County Jail in default of $500 bail.

[illegible]

[illegible] Coroner Wagner held an inquest on the body on Saturday afternoon, when the jury rendered the following verdict: [illegible]

LARCENY AT HYDE PARK.—On Saturday afternoon a man named Dexter B. Hodges, well known in the Police Court as a hard character, was arraigned before Justice Brown on the charge of larceny, preferred by Dr. Allen, proprietor of the Hyde Park Hotel. The accused, it appeared in evidence, had been employed about the hotel in the capacity of porter. He began to work there last spring, very shortly after commencing his duties, the housekeeper began to miss articles from the store room and kitchen. [illegible] The servants were put under the strictest surveillance, their every movement was watched, and still the leak continued. It not only continued but increased in volume. [illegible]

"BREAK O'DAY JOHNNIES."

A Gang at work in Chicago—How they Operate, and the Character of their Victims.

Arrest of one of the Fraternity.

As it is but very recently since that class of robbers known in police parlance as "Break o'day Johnnies" have made their appearance in this city it is not to be supposed that our readers are familiar with them or their mode of operating. Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati and many other of our neighboring cities have long felt their blighting presence, but until within a few short weeks the scoundrels have not ventured to show their ugly physiognomies in this vicinity.

[illegible]

On Friday morning Captain Hickey and Sergeant Tom Clayton were called to Mrs. Hogan's, and from her received an accurate description of the man who had assaulted her. Clayton, from his intimate knowledge of all the rough characters in the city, at once fitted the description to a man named Charlie Higgins, who has been loafing about the saloons and streets for some time without any visible means of support. He at once arranged matters, and within an hour had Mr. Higgins safely in custody at the Armory. On Saturday afternoon he was arraigned before Justice Sturtevant, when Mrs. Hogan swore positively that he was the man who entered her house and struck her with the revolver. As several other houses have been entered and the inmates roughly handled, at the request of Captain Hickey a continuance of the case was granted until Tuesday next, that other witnesses might be procured. In the meanwhile Higgins will occupy quarters at the Armory, in default of $2,500 bail.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

Annual Commencement Exercises—Work of the Week—Declamations, Orations, Addresses, and Distribution of Prizes.

The exercises of the first day of commencement at Lake Forest took place in the Academy Chapel, which was beautifully and tastefully decorated, under the supervision of Prof. Johnson, who had neglected nothing to render the occasion a pleasant one. The examination in the classics showed that most thorough instruction had been given in the principles upon which a broad and comprehensive knowledge of language must be based. The classes in mathematics reflected great credit upon Mr. Jones, the instructor in this department. The graduating class were examined in all the studies of the previous two years. The entire class will enter Williams College in September.

The exercises of the second day occurred in the church. The following was the programme, enlivened by the Union Light Guard Band of Chicago:

Salutatory Oration, in Latin—J. Matteson, Chicago.

[illegible]

Presentation of Diplomas.

Announcement of Prizes.

The salutatory address in Latin, by J. Matteson, was a fine production, and was delivered in excellent style. [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in the Courts on Saturday—Confession of Judgment for $250,000 upon a Forfeited Bond—Verdicts and Judgments—New Suits and Decrees.

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Annual Exercises—Oration by the Law School Graduates—Athenæum—Theological Union and other Societies.

The annual graduation exercises of the law department of the Chicago University were held on Saturday evening, at Smith & Nixon's Hall. A goodly number of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the graduates, were present. Dean's Union Light Guard Band was engaged for the occasion, and the proceedings were agreeably diversified by choice selections of music. Professor B. Hurd occupied the chair.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

Working Woman's Boarding House.

A meeting of ladies, in conjunction with representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association, was held yesterday afternoon, in the Methodist Church block, to discuss the establishment of a boarding house for working girls.

Mr. O. C. Gibbs was called upon to preside, and [illegible]

Portrait of Gen. Ewing.

CHICAGO, June 30, 1866.

MR. A. E. DARLING: It has been a great pleasure to us to examine your life-size portrait of the late Colonel Geo. W. Ewing, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

We think it wonderfully life-like, and a master piece of art. As friends and acquaintances of the deceased we tender you our thanks and admiration of your signal success in the portrait.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Another Draft Anticipated.—[illegible]

Spotted like Dominoes.—[illegible]

A Seasonable Family Remedy.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 30.

[illegible]

New York Markets.

[illegible]

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

VARIETY THEATRE.
DEARBORN STREET.
C. M. CHADWICK..........Proprietor
G. E. BARTON..........Manager
[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
[illegible]
RUTH OAKLEY; Or, The Lost Wife.
[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
McVICKER & MYERS..........MANAGERS
[illegible]
OCTOROON.
[illegible]

THE RINK.
Grand Inspection and Review of the
Ellsworth Zouaves
[illegible]

CHICAGO
DRIVING PARK
ASSOCIATION.
The Fast Ones at Last—Greatest Trot of the Season.
JULY 4th, 1866.
[illegible]

CELEBRATION OF THE
Fourth of July, 1866,
At the Brighton House Course, Chicago.
PROGRAMME:
[illegible]
FOUR SPLENDID DANCING FLOORS
[illegible]
A GRAND TOURNAMENT FOR GENTLEMEN
[illegible]
GREAT LADIES' EQUESTRIENNE RING.
[illegible]
SACK RUNNING
[illegible]
FOOT RACES IN THE AREA
[illegible]
MANAGERS' ARRANGEMENTS.
[illegible]
RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.
[illegible]
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
PALMER'S BLOCK,
44 & 46 RANDOLPH STREET.

HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
[illegible]

LIQUORS, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, [illegible]

DRY GOODS, CUSTOM MADE [illegible]

45 ROLLS WOOL CARPETING AT AUCTION.
[illegible]

1100 CANE AND WOOD SEAT CHAIRS AT AUCTION [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
[illegible]
NEW FURNITURE,
Carpets, Pier Glasses, and Two Fire Proof Safes,
AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
French Plate Pier Glasses,
[illegible]

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—Four rooms and pantry, [illegible]

TO RENT—Neat, furnished, large [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished sleeping [illegible]

TO RENT—Two rooms, $12.50, [illegible]

TO RENT—A first-class new Cottage [illegible]

TO RENT—Three houses, eight [illegible]

TO RENT—In a pleasant location, [illegible]

TO RENT—A large front room, [illegible]

TO RENT—A suite of pleasant [illegible]

TO RENT—One large front room [illegible]

TO RENT—House and furniture, [illegible]

TO RENT—The new two-story [illegible]

TO RENT—House desirably located [illegible]

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—A good light basement [illegible]

TO RENT—A medium size store, [illegible]

TO RENT—Store 255 State street, [illegible]

TO RENT—Offices—In building [illegible]

TO RENT—The small store 165 [illegible]

TO RENT—Offices—A desirable [illegible]

To Rent—Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—On very reasonable [illegible]

TO RENT—Two hundred and [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted—For lady [illegible]

BOARDING—Three or four gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—A furnished or unfurnished [illegible]

BOARDING—Furnished rooms, [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—A front parlor, unfurnished, [illegible]

BOARDING—Several furnished [illegible]

BOARDING—First-class board [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant front [illegible]

BOARDING—Two suits of parlors [illegible]

BOARDING—A lady having just [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and [illegible]

BOARDING—First-class board, [illegible]

BOARDING—New Boarding [illegible]

BOARDING—Day boarders can [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—By a [illegible]

Taken Up

TAKEN UP—A dark brown Cow [illegible]

General Notices.

Cholera Disarmed!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed!

[illegible]

1866. THE 1866.
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
[illegible]
CHICAGO AND BUFFALO,
[illegible]
ERIE RAILWAY,
[illegible]
J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,
[illegible]

THE LANE & BODLEY
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cigar store, doing a [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Photograph Gallery [illegible]

FOR SALE—The best Hotel in [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug Store, West [illegible]

FOR SALE—A meat market doing [illegible]

FOR SALE—At invoice, the stock, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the best [illegible]

FOR SALE—Some of the best [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the best saloons [illegible]

FOR SALE—Pigeon Hole Table, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures [illegible]

FOR SALE—One third interest [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Daguerreotype [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two second-hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, one new [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Saloon [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Saloon, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Safe—A first-class, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug store in a good [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class retail [illegible]

FOR SALE—Hotel—In a good [illegible]

FOR SALE—Horses—One pair of [illegible]

FOR SALE—School Lease, in [illegible]

FOR SALE—Bakery—The home-made [illegible]

FOR SALE—A light three-spring [illegible]

FOR SALE—House Building Improvement. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Stock, fixtures [illegible]

FOR SALE—In the city of Geneseo, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A. N. Wood & Co.'s [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable Engines, 4, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—One pair [illegible]

FOR SALE—Shingle, stave and [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Some very desirable [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several desirable [illegible]

FOR SALE—In the Real Estate [illegible]

FOR SALE—Business Lots corner [illegible]

FOR SALE—Residence Lots. The [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several very finely [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very Cheap—400 [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Indiana avenue, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease and buildings [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cottage in Cottage [illegible]

FOR SALE—A desirable building [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Some splendid farms [illegible]

FOR SALE—Houses and lots in [illegible]

FOR SALE—Some splendid unimproved [illegible]

FOR SALE—Country Residence. [illegible]

FOR SALE—320 acres of choice [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—Two [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do [illegible]

WANTED—A Girl [illegible]

WANTED—House [illegible]

WANTED—A Cook, [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A good active [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen—[illegible]

WANTED—One man to [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—[illegible]

WANTED—A good Watch[illegible]

WANTED—Frame-makers [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced [illegible]

WANTED—$200 per month [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents and [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young [illegible]

WANTED—Something [illegible]

WANTED—A Gentleman [illegible]

WANTED—Boarders—[illegible]

WANTED—$10,000—[illegible]

WANTED—To purchase [illegible]

WANTED—By a single [illegible]

WANTED—Merchants [illegible]

WANTED—The advertiser [illegible]

WANTED—A thorough [illegible]

WANTED—Flax Tow—[illegible]

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—TO RENT—[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

WANTED—Furnished [illegible]

Wanted—Information.

WANTED—Information [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED—[illegible]

From Europe.

Later and Important War Developments.

PRUSSIAN FORCES OCCUPY SAXONY, HANOVER AND BOHEMIA.

THEY HAVE A FIGHT WITH THE HESSIANS.

LARGE AUSTRIAN ARMY ASSEMBLED AT FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

The Prussians Marching on that City.

A Battle at that Point Considered Certain.

THE AUSTRIANS ENTER SILESIA.

Surmises as to the Federal Plan of Operations.

CROSSING OF THE MINCIO BY THE ITALIAN ARMY.

Italy Makes a Formal Declaration of War Against Austria.

Victor Emanuel Issues a Stirring Address to his People.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Government Defeated on the Reform Question.

The Great Eastern with the Atlantic Cable to Sail July 8th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings of Yesterday.

Reduction of the Public Debt During the Past Year Over $100,000,000.

Actual Receipts of Revenue $156,000,000 in Excess of Estimates.

Suicide of Senator Lane, of Kansas.

FROM EUROPE.

The British Ministry Defeated in Parliament—Laying of the Atlantic Cable Commences July 8th—The Prussian Forces Occupy Saxony and Hanover—Engagement Between the Prussians and Hessians—Federal Plan of Operations—Movements of Garibaldi—Federal Troops Assembled at Frankfort-on-the-Main—Battle Expected at that Point—Commencement of Hostilities by the Austrian Army—Italy Formally Declares War Against Austria—Reported Resignation of Cardinal Antonelli.

NEW YORK, July 1.—[illegible]